Amendment to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0014] with the following amended paragraph:

[0014] Each of the pixel regions P is divided into the reflective portion D and the ~~transflective~~ transmissive portion B. In general, the reflective electrode 64 is formed within the reflective portion D, and the transparent electrode 66 is formed to correspond to the transmissive portion B. The reflective electrode 64 is usually formed over or under the transparent electrode 66. In FIG. 3, the reflective electrode 64 has a light-transmitting hole H that corresponds to the transmissive portion B, and the reflective electrode 64 is disposed under the transparent electrode 66.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] Like the transflective LCD device shown in FIG. 3, each of the pixel regions P is divided into the reflective portion D and the ~~transflective~~ transmissive portion B. The reflective electrode 64 is formed within the reflective portion D, and the transparent electrode 66 is formed in the pixel region P with corresponding to both the transmissive portion B and the reflective potion D. The reflective electrode 64 is usually formed over or under the transparent electrode 66. In FIG. 4, the reflective electrode 64 has a light-transmitting hole H that corresponds to the transmissive portion B, and the reflective electrode 64 is disposed under the transparent electrode 66. Therefore, an area where the reflective electrode 64 is disposed is defined as a reflective portion D.

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] Unlike the transflective LCD device of FIG. 3, the transflective LCD device of FIG. 4 has a thick insulator 63 that has openings 61 in the transmissive portions ~~D~~ B. Namely, each opening 61 is formed to correspond to the transmissive potion ~~D~~ B in the insulator 63 such that the reflective and transmissive portions D and B have different cell gaps "d" and "2d". The liquid crystal layer 95 has a first cell gap "d" in the reflective potion D and a second cell gap "2d" in the transmissive portion B. If the insulator 63 is as thick as the first cell gap "d", the second cell gap "2d" will be a double than the first cell gap "d". Namely, since the thickness ratio of the transmissive portion B to the reflective portion D is 2d to d, the phase retardation becomes the same of $2d\Delta n$ (2d.delta.n). Furthermore, although not shown in FIG. 4, the reflective electrode 64 can have an uneven surface (with prominences and depressions) to increase the reflectivity thereof.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] Moreover in the related art transflective LCD device, since the opening and the ~~transflective~~ transmissive portion are relatively small and are located in the middle of the pixel region P, it is difficult to uniformly perform the rubbing process when inducing the initial alignment direction of the liquid crystals. This prevents uniform and stable transmittance from being attained in the ~~transflective~~ transmissive portion.